

**P. ANDERSON.**  
**Bed-Bottoms.**

No. 142,549.

Patented September 9, 1873.

Fig. 1

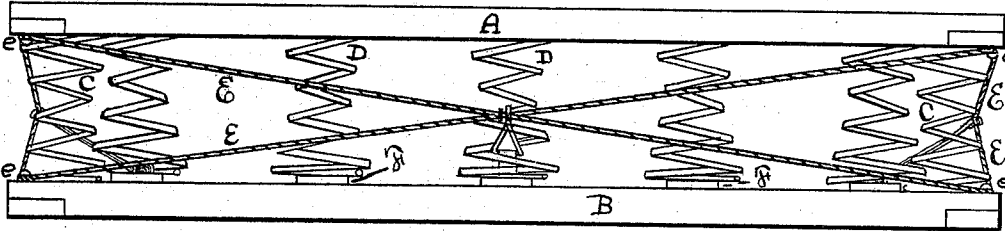


Fig. 2.

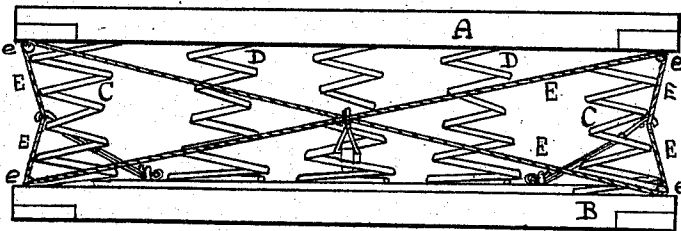
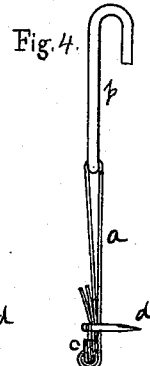
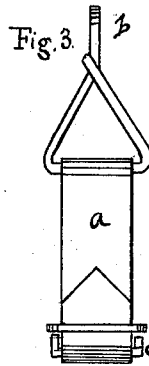
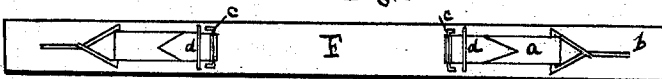


Fig. 5.



Witnesses:  
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PETER ANDERSON, OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

## IMPROVEMENT IN BED-BOTTOMS.

Specification forming part of Letters Patent No. 142,549, dated September 9, 1873; application filed March 14, 1873.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that I, PETER ANDERSON, of the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Bed-Bottoms, of which the following is a full description, reference being had to the accompanying drawings making a part of this specification, in which—

Figure 1 is a side view; Fig. 2, an end view; and Figs. 3, 4, and 5, details—Figs. 3 and 4 being enlarged.

The object of my invention is to make a bed-bottom which will keep the springs in an upright position, and to furnish a support for the corners; and its nature consists in providing cables for the sides and ends, and attaching to such cables springs to take up the slack, and in providing springs for the corners of the frames.

In the drawings, A B represent the upper and lower frames of a bed-bottom. On the top of A is a canvas cover, (not shown in the drawings,) and on top of B, and secured thereto, are slats F, on which the bottom parts of the spiral springs D are secured. These parts of the bed-bottom are constructed in the usual manner. C are spiral springs—one at each corner of the bed-bottom—secured between the frames A B in any suitable manner. E are cables of wire or strong cord, secured to the frames A B at the points *e* in any suitable manner, and crossing each other, as shown in Figs. 1 and 2. These cables may be a single piece of wire, or several pieces may be used, and at the points where they cross should be fastened together. *a* are rubber springs, one end of which is fastened to the slats F, and the other end provided with a hook, which passes over the cables E at the point where they cross. Four of these springs *a* are used—one for each side and end; those at the sides are fastened to the middle slat F, and those at the ends to the end slats.

As represented in Figs. 3 and 4, the spring is formed by passing a piece of rubber, *a*, through the stirrup of the hook *b* and around a wire, C. It is secured to the slat by the staple *d*, which passes over the ends of the rubber just in front of the wire C; but it may be secured in any other suitable manner.

A coiled-wire or other suitable spring may be used in place of the spring *a*.

As bed-bottoms of this class have been heretofore constructed, when the pressure is not equally distributed over the whole, the upper frame has a tendency to move laterally, thereby carrying the springs D away from a vertical position, and this being constantly repeated injures the springs, and finally the frame A becomes permanently somewhat displaced. This difficulty is obviated by the cables E and springs *a*, because, in case one side or end of the frame A be depressed more than the other, the spring *a* will take up the slack of these cables E, keeping them always tight, thereby counteracting the tendency which the upper frame has to become displaced, and keeping the same always directly over the lower frame B, thereby retaining the springs D in a vertical position.

It is not convenient or desirable to have a row of springs across the ends or along the sides of the bed-bottom placed between the two frames, but it is desirable to have additional supports for the corners, which is furnished by the springs C.

What I claim as new is as follows:

The frames A B and springs D, in combination with the cables E and springs *a*, substantially as and for the purposes specified.

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Witnesses:

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